

LYCOGALA MINIATUM Pers. and HEMITRICHIA CLAVATA Rost. are our most widely distributed species. These species are found from July to December on tree stumps and decayed bark.

STEMONITIS FUSCA Roth and TRICHIA FALLAX Pers. are other very common species found in late summer and autumn on twigs, leaves and logs.

LIQUIDAMBAR AT GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. — Both in the Berzelius Catalogue of Plants within Thirty Miles of New Haven and in Bishop's Catalogue of Plants of Connecticut, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, L., is recorded as growing at Greenwich, Connecticut, with the further note that this appears to be the northeastern limit of its natural growth. There is no specimen from the State in the herbarium of the late Professor Eaton, and up to November, 1898, I had never had any more definite information in regard to this station; but happening to pass through Greenwich in that month, I came upon it accidentally.

On May 1, 1899, I revisited the spot in company with a friend. We had no difficulty in finding the Liquidambar again, but were somewhat disappointed that the flowers were immature. I took, however, a quantity of budded branchlets, which were placed in water and developed into fair specimens.

The Liquidambar grows in a piece of marshy woodland about a half mile southwest from the railway station at Cos Cob, and is easily found by taking the first road crossing the track west of this station and following it south a little less than a half mile. It grows in considerable abundance over an area of at least five or six acres and reaches a size (by estimate) of two feet in diameter and seventy feet in height. The march of "improvement," in the shape of summer residences and their grounds, is close upon it, but it is to be hoped that the swampy nature of the ground may preserve to New England a station for the natural growth of this beautiful tree.

Owing to the earliness of the season and limited time for botanizing, little else of interest was observed on this trip. At Mianus the cliff by the Mianus River was white with *Arabis lyrata*, L., which appear to be scarce in Connecticut except on the trap ridges of the Connecticut valley; and nearer Stamford was a tree of *Pinus*

rigida Mill., with leaves reaching seven inches in length, decidedly longer than in the common form about here. — E. B. HARGER, Oxford, Ct.

AT the approaching meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which occurs at Columbus, the home of the distinguished bryologists, W. S. Sullivant and Leo Lesquereux, the subject of the mosses will receive a fitting prominence in the exercises of the botanical section. Historical papers on the development of American bryology will be read and a collection of important specimens, photographs, rare papers, microscopic preparations, portraits, manuscripts, etc., of special interest to moss-students will be brought together for exhibition. The following well-chosen committee have charge of this feature of the Columbus meeting: Professor C. R. Barnes, Univ. of Chicago; Mrs. N. L. Britton, N. Y. Botanical Gardens; Professor W. A. Kellerman, Ohio State Univ.; Dr. G. G. Kennedy, Readville, Mass.; Professor L. M. Underwood, Columbia Univ.

TWO AMBIGUOUS LOOSESTRIFES FROM THE NORTHERN STATES.

M. L. FERNALD.

(Plate 6.)

A VERY handsome loosestrife, with racemes often a foot and a half long, has been collected in several parts of New England during the past few years. By some it has been considered a form of *Lysimachia stricta*, by some a form of *L. quadrifolia*, while others have regarded it as intermediate between those two common species. Attention was recently called to the plant in New England by Dr. Geo. G. Kennedy, who collected it in 1889 at Sorrento, Maine, and in the following year at Milton, Massachusetts. In July, 1897, Messrs. Edwin Faxon, Edward L. Rand and Emile F. Williams found it in some abundance on Mt. Desert Island; in the autumn of that year Miss Kate Furbish brought from Gilead, Maine, fruiting specimens of the same thing; and in the summer of 1898 the writer was shown by Miss Rebecca Gill a drawing of the plant made by her at Peterboro, New Hampshire.